units and to minimize other effects of any explosion.

(3) *Outdoor or open storage areas.* Outdoor or open storage areas must be located and designed so as to minimize the propagation of an explosion to adjacent units and to minimize other effects of any explosion.

(c) Hazardous waste munitions and explosives must be stored in accordance with a Standard Operating Procedure specifying procedures to ensure safety, security, and environmental protection. If these procedures serve the same purpose as the security and inspection requirements of 40 CFR 264.14, the preparedness and prevention procedures of 40 CFR part 264, subpart C, and the contingency plan and emergency procedures requirements of 40 CFR part 264, subpart D, then these procedures will be used to fulfill those requirements.

(d) Hazardous waste munitions and explosives must be packaged to ensure safety in handling and storage.

(e) Hazardous waste munitions and explosives must be inventoried at least annually.

(f) Hazardous waste munitions and explosives and their storage units must be inspected and monitored as necessary to ensure explosives safety and to ensure that there is no migration of contaminants out of the unit.

§ 264.1202 Closure and post-closure care.

(a) At closure of a magazine or unit which stored hazardous waste under this subpart, the owner or operator must remove or decontaminate all waste residues, contaminated containment system components, contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste, and manage them as hazardous waste unless § 261.3(d) of this chapter applies. The closure plan, closure activities, cost estimates for closure, and financial responsibility for magazines or units must meet all of the requirements specified in subparts G and H of this part, except that the owner or operator may defer closure of the unit as long as it remains in service as a munitions or explosives magazine or storage unit.

(b) If, after removing or decontaminating all residues and making all reasonable efforts to effect removal or decontamination of contaminated components, subsoils, structures, and equipment as required in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator finds that not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed or decontaminated, he or she must close the facility and perform post-closure care in accordance with the closure and post-closure requirements that apply to landfills (§ 264.310).

APPENDIX I TO PART 264—RECORDKEEPING INSTRUCTIONS

The recordkeeping provisions of § 264.73 specify that an owner or operator must keep a written operating record at his facility. This appendix provides additional instructions for keeping *portions* of the operating record. See § 264.73(b) for additional recordkeeping requirements.

The following information must be recorded, as it becomes available, and maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility in the following manner:

Records of each hazardous waste received, treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility which include the following:

(1) A description by its common name and the EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) from part 261 of this chapter which apply to the waste. The waste description also must include the waste's physical form, i.e., liquid, sludge, solid, or contained gas. If the waste is not listed in part 261, subpart D, of this chapter, the description also must include the process that produced it (for example, solid filter cake from production of ——, EPA Hazardous Waste Number W051).

Each hazardous waste listed in part 261, subpart D, of this chapter, and each hazardous waste characteristic defined in part 261, subpart C, of this chapter, has a four-digit EPA Hazardous Waste Number assigned to it. This number must be used for recordkeeping and reporting purposes. Where a hazardous waste contains more than one listed hazardous waste, or where more than one hazardous waste characteristic applies to the waste, the waste description must include all applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers.

(2) The estimated or manifest-reported weight, or volume and density, where applicable, in one of the units of measure specified in Table 1;

TABLE 1

Unit of measure	Code [1]
Gallons	G
Gallons per Hour	E

TABLE 1—Continued

Unit of measure	Code [1]
Gallons per Day	U
Liters	L
Liters per Hour	H
Liters per Day	V
Short Tons per Hour	D
Metric Tons per Hour	W
Short Tons per Day	N
Metric Tons per Day	S
Pounds per Hour	J
Kilograms per Hour	R
Cubic Yards	Y
Cubic Meters	C
Acres	B
Acre-feet	A
Hectares	Q
Hectare-meter	F
Btu's per Hour	I
Pounds	P
Short tons	T
Kilograms	K
Tons	M

[1] Single digit symbols are used here for data processing purposes.

(3) The method(s) (by handling code(s) as specified in Table 2) and date(s) of treatment, storage, or disposal.

Table 2—Handling Codes for Treatment, Storage and Disposal Methods

Enter the handling code(s) listed below that most closely represents the technique(s) used at the facility to treat, store or dispose of each quantity of hazardous waste received.

1. Storage

S01 Container (barrel, drum, etc.)
S02 Tank
S03 Waste Pile
S04 Surface Impoundment
S05 Drip Pad
S06 Containment Building (Storage)
S99 Other Storage (specify)

2. Treatment

(a) Thermal Treatment—

T06 Liquid injection incinerator
T07 Rotary kiln incinerator
T08 Fluidized bed incinerator
T09 Multiple hearth incinerator
T10 Infrared furnace incinerator
T11 Molten salt destructor
T12 Pyrolysis
T13 Wet air oxidation
T14 Calcination
T15 Microwave discharge
T18 Other (specify)

(b) Chemical Treatment—

T19 Absorption mound
T20 Absorption field
T21 Chemical fixation
T22 Chemical oxidation
T23 Chemical precipitation
T24 Chemical reduction
T25 Chlorination
T26 Chlorinolysis
T27 Cyanide destruction
T28 Degradation
T29 Detoxification
T30 Ion exchange
T31 Neutralization
T32 Ozonation
T33 Photolysis
T34 Other (specify)

(c) Physical Treatment—

(1) Separation of components:

T35 Centrifugation
T36 Clarification
T37 Coagulation
T38 Decanting
T39 Encapsulation
T40 Filtration
T41 Flocculation
T42 Flotation
T43 Foaming
T44 Sedimentation
T45 Thickening
T46 Ultrafiltration
T47 Other (specify)

(2) Removal of Specific Components:

T48 Absorption-molecular sieve
T49 Activated carbon
T50 Blending
T51 Catalysis
T52 Crystallization
T53 Dialysis
T54 Distillation
T55 Electrodialysis
T56 Electrolysis
T57 Evaporation
T58 High gradient magnetic separation
T59 Leaching
T60 Liquid ion exchange
T61 Liquid-liquid extraction
T62 Reverse osmosis
T63 Solvent recovery
T64 Stripping
T65 Sand filter
T66 Other (specify)

(d) Biological Treatment

T67 Activated sludge
T68 Aerobic lagoon
T69 Aerobic tank
T70 Anaerobic tank
T71 Composting
T72 Septic tank
T73 Spray irrigation
T74 Thickening filter
T75 Trickling filter
T76 Waste stabilization pond
T77 Other (specify)
T78–T79 [Reserved]

(e) Boilers and Industrial Furnaces

T80 Boiler
T81 Cement Kiln
T82 Lime Kiln
T83 Aggregate Kiln

T84 Phosphate Kiln
T85 Coke Oven
T86 Blast Furnace
T87 Smelting, Melting, or Refining Furnace
T88 Titanium Dioxide Chloride Process Oxidation Reactor
T89 Methane Reforming Furnace
T90 Pulping Liquor Recovery Furnace
T91 Combustion Device Used in the Recovery of Sulfur Values from Spent Sulfuric Acid
T92 Halogen Acid Furnaces
T93 Other Industrial Furnaces Listed in 40 CFR 260.10 (specify)

(f) Other Treatment

T94 Containment Building (Treatment)

3. Disposal

D79 Underground Injection
D80 Landfill
D81 Land Treatment
D82 Ocean Disposal
D83 Surface Impoundment (to be closed as a landfill)
D99 Other Disposal (specify)

4. Miscellaneous (Subpart X)

X01 Open Burning/Open Detonation
X02 Mechanical Processing
X03 Thermal Unit
X04 Geologic Repository
X99 Other Subpart X (specify)

[45 FR 33221, May 19, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 13891, Mar. 24, 1994; 71 FR 40274, July 14, 2006]

APPENDIXES II–III TO PART 264 [RESERVED]

APPENDIX IV TO PART 264—COCHRAN'S APPROXIMATION TO THE BEHRENS-FISHER STUDENTS' T-TEST

Using all the available background data (n_b readings), calculate the background mean (X_b) and background variance (s_b2). For the single monitoring well under investigation (n_m reading), calculate the monitoring mean (X_m) and monitoring variance (s_m2).

For any set of data (X_1, X_2, . . ., X_n) the mean is calculated by:

$$\overline{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 \cdots + X_n}{n}$$

and the variance is calculated by:

$$s^2 = \frac{\left(X_1 - \overline{X}\right)^2 + \left(X_2 - \overline{X}\right)^2 \cdots + \left(X_n - \overline{X}\right)^2}{n-1}$$

where ''n'' denotes the number of observations in the set of data.

The t-test uses these data summary measures to calculate a t-statistic (t*) and a comparison t-statistic (t_c). The t* value is compared to the t_c value and a conclusion reached as to whether there has been a statistically significant change in any indicator parameter.

The t-statistic for all parameters except pH and similar monitoring parameters is:

$$t^* = \frac{X_m - \overline{X}_s}{\sqrt{\frac{S_m^{\,2}}{n_m} + \frac{S_b^{\,2}}{n_b}}}$$

If the value of this t-statistic is negative then there is no significant difference between the monitoring data and background data. It should be noted that significantly small negative values may be indicative of a failure of the assumption made for test validity or errors have been made in collecting the background data.

The t-statistic (t_c), against which t* will be compared, necessitates finding t_b and t_m from standard (one-tailed) tables where,

t_b=t-tables with ($n_b - 1$) degrees of freedom, at the 0.05 level of significance.

t_m=t-tables with ($n_m - 1$) degrees of freedom, at the 0.05 level of significance.

Finally, the special weightings W_b and W_m are defined as:

$$W_B = \frac{s_{b^2}}{n_b} \quad \text{and} \quad W_m = \frac{s_{m^2}}{n_m}$$

and so the comparison t-statistic is:

$$t_c = \frac{W_b t_b + W_m t_m}{W_b + W_m}$$

The t-statistic (t*) is now compared with the comparison t-statistic (t_c) using the following decision-rule:

If *t* is equal to or larger than* t_c, then conclude that there most likely *has been a significant increase* in this specific parameter. If *t* is less than* t_c, then conclude that most likely *there has not been a change* in this specific parameter.

The t-statistic for testing pH and similar monitoring parameters is constructed in the same manner as previously described except the negative sign (if any) is discarded and the caveat concerning the negative value is ignored. The standard (two-tailed) tables are used in the construction t_c for pH and similar monitoring parameters.

If t* is equal to or larger than t_c, then conclude that there most likely *has been a significant increase* (if the initial t* had been negative, this would imply a significant decrease). If t* is less than t_c, then conclude that there most likely has been no change.

A further discussion of the test may be found in *Statistical Methods* (6th Edition, Section 4.14) by G. W. Snedecor and W. G. Cochran, or *Principles and Procedures of Statistics* (1st Edition, Section 5.8) by R. G. D. Steel and J. H. Torrie.

STANDARD T—TABLES 0.05 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Degrees of freedom	t-values (one-tail)	t-values (two-tail)
1	6.314	12.706
2	2.920	4.303
3	2.353	3.182
4	2.132	2.776
5	2.015	2.571
6	1.943	2.447
7	1.895	2.365
8	1.860	2.306
9	1.833	2.262
10	1.812	2.228
11	1.796	2.201
12	1.782	2.179
13	1.771	2.160
14	1.761	2.145
15	1.753	2.131
16	1.746	2.120
17	1.740	2.110
18	1.734	2.101
19	1.729	2.093
20	1.725	2.086
21	1.721	2.080
22	1.717	2.074
23	1.714	2.069
24	1.711	2.064
25	1.708	2.060
30	1.697	2.042
40	1.684	2.021

Adopted from Table III of "Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural, and Medical Research" (1947, R. A. Fisher and F. Yates).

[47 FR 32367, July 26, 1982]

APPENDIX V TO PART 264—EXAMPLES OF POTENTIALLY INCOMPATIBLE WASTE

Many hazardous wastes, when mixed with other waste or materials at a hazardous waste facility, can produce effects which are harmful to human health and the environment, such as (1) heat or pressure, (2) fire or explosion, (3) violent reaction, (4) toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases, or (5) flammable fumes or gases.

Below are examples of potentially incompatible wastes, waste components, and materials, along with the harmful consequences which result from mixing materials in one group with materials in another group. The list is intended as a guide to owners or operators of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, and to enforcement and permit granting officials, to indicate the need for special precautions when managing these potentially incompatible waste materials or components.

This list is not intended to be exhaustive. An owner or operator must, as the regulations require, adequately analyze his wastes so that he can avoid creating uncontrolled substances or reactions of the type listed below, whether they are listed below or not.

It is possible for potentially incompatible wastes to be mixed in a way that precludes a reaction (e.g., adding acid to water rather than water to acid) or that neutralizes them (e.g., a strong acid mixed with a strong base), or that controls substances produced (e.g., by generating flammable gases in a closed tank equipped so that ignition cannot occur, and burning the gases in an incinerator).

In the lists below, the mixing of a Group A material with a Group B material may have the potential consequence as noted.

GROUP 1–A

Acetylene sludge
Alkaline caustic liquids
Alkaline cleaner
Alkaline corrosive liquids
Alkaline corrosive battery fluid
Caustic wastewater
Lime sludge and other corrosive alkalies
Lime wastewater
Lime and water
Spent caustic

GROUP 1–B

Acid sludge
Acid and water
Battery acid
Chemical cleaners
Electrolyte, acid
Etching acid liquid or solvent
Pickling liquor and other corrosive acids
Spent acid
Spent mixed acid
Spent sulfuric acid

Potential consequences: Heat generation; violent reaction.

GROUP 2–A

Aluminum
Beryllium
Calcium
Lithium
Magnesium
Potassium
Sodium
Zinc powder
Other reactive metals and metal hydrides

GROUP 2–B

Any waste in Group 1–A or 1–B

Potential consequences: Fire or explosion; generation of flammable hydrogen gas.

GROUP 3–A

Alcohols
Water

GROUP 3–B

Any concentrated waste in Groups 1–A or 1–B
Calcium
Lithium
Metal hydrides
Potassium
SO_2 Cl_2, $SOCl_2$, PCl_3, CH_3 $SiCl_3$
Other water-reactive waste

Potential consequences: Fire, explosion, or heat generation; generation of flammable or toxic gases.

GROUP 4–A

Alcohols
Aldehydes
Halogenated hydrocarbons
Nitrated hydrocarbons
Unsaturated hydrocarbons
Other reactive organic compounds and solvents

GROUP 4–B

Concentrated Group 1–A or 1–B wastes
Group 2–A wastes

Potential consequences: Fire, explosion, or violent reaction.

GROUP 5–A

Spent cyanide and sulfide solutions

GROUP 5–B

Group 1–B wastes

Potential consequences: Generation of toxic hydrogen cyanide or hydrogen sulfide gas.

GROUP 6–A

Chlorates
Chlorine
Chlorites
Chromic acid
Hypochlorites
Nitrates
Nitric acid, fuming
Perchlorates
Permanganates
Peroxides
Other strong oxidizers

GROUP 6–B

Acetic acid and other organic acids
Concentrated mineral acids
Group 2–A wastes
Group 4–A wastes
Other flammable and combustible wastes

Potential consequences: Fire, explosion, or violent reaction.

SOURCE: ''Law, Regulations, and Guidelines for Handling of Hazardous Waste.'' California Department of Health, February 1975.

[46 FR 2872, Jan. 12, 1981]

APPENDIX VI TO PART 264—POLITICAL JURISDICTIONS[1] IN WHICH COMPLIANCE WITH §264.18(A) MUST BE DEMONSTRATED

ALASKA

Aleutian Islands
Anchorage
Bethel
Bristol Bay
Cordova-Valdez
Fairbanks-Fort Yukon
Juneau
Kenai-Cook Inlet
Ketchikan-Prince of Wales
Kodiak
Lynn Canal-Icy Straits
Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeena
Seward
Sitka
Wade Hampton
Wrangell Petersburg
Yukon-Kuskokwim

ARIZONA

Cochise
Graham
Greenlee
Yuma

CALIFORNIA

All

COLORADO

Archuleta
Conejos
Hinsdale
Mineral
Rio Grande
Saguache

HAWAII

Hawaii

IDAHO

Bannock
Bear Lake
Bingham
Bonneville
Caribou
Cassia
Clark
Franklin
Fremont
Jefferson
Madison
Oneida
Power
Teton

MONTANA

Beaverhead
Broadwater
Cascade
Deer Lodge
Flathead
Gallatin
Granite
Jefferson
Lake
Lewis and Clark
Madison
Meagher
Missoula
Park
Powell
Sanders

[1] These include counties, city-county consolidations, and independent cities. In the case of Alaska, the political jurisdictions are election districts, and, in the case of Hawaii, the political jurisdiction listed is the island of Hawaii.

Silver Bow	Teton
Stillwater	Wheatland
Sweet Grass	

NEVADA

All

NEW MEXICO

Bernalillo	Sante Fe
Catron	Sierra
Grant	Socorro
Hidalgo	Taos
Los Alamos	Torrance
Rio Arriba	Valencia
Sandoval	

UTAH

Beaver	Millard
Box Elder	Morgan
Cache	Piute
Carbon	Rich
Davis	Salt Lake
Duchesne	Sanpete
Emery	Sevier
Garfield	Summit
Iron	Tooele
Juab	Utah
Wasatch	Wayne
Washington	Weber

WASHINGTON

Chelan	Mason
Clallam	Okanogan
Clark	Pacific
Cowlitz	Pierce
Douglas	San Juan Islands
Ferry	Skagit
Grant	Skamania
Grays Harbor	Snohomish
Jefferson	Thurston
King	Wahkiakum
Kitsap	Whatcom
Kittitas	Yakima
Lewis	

WYOMING

Fremont	Teton
Lincoln	Uinta
Park	Yellowstone National
Sublette	Park

[46 FR 57285, Nov. 23, 1981; 47 FR 953, Jan. 8, 1982]

APPENDIXES VII–VIII TO PART 264 [RESERVED]

APPENDIX IX TO PART 264—GROUND-WATER MONITORING LIST

GROUND-WATER MONITORING LIST

Common name [1]	CAS RN [2]	Chemical abstracts service index name [3]
Acenaphthene	83–32–9	Acenaphthylene, 1,2-dihydro-
Acenaphthylene	208–96–8	Acenaphthylene
Acetone	67–64–1	2-Propanone
Acetophenone	98–86–2	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
Acetonitrile; Methyl cyanide	75–05–8	Acetonitrile
2-Acetylaminofluorene; 2-AAF	53–96–3	Acetamide, N–9H-fluoren-2-yl-
Acrolein	107–02–8	2-Propenal
Acrylonitrile	107–13–1	2-Propenenitrile
Aldrin	309–00–2	1,4:5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-(1α,4α,4aβ,5α,8α,8aβ)-
Allyl chloride	107–05–1	1-Propene, 3-chloro-
4-Aminobiphenyl	92–67–1	[1,1′-Biphenyl]-4-amine
Aniline	62–53–3	Benzenamine
Anthracene	120–12–7	Anthracene
Antimony	(Total)	Antimony
Aramite	140–57–8	Sulfurous acid, 2-chloroethyl 2-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl) phenoxy]-1-methylethyl ester
Arsenic	(Total)	Arsenic
Barium	(Total)	Barium
Benzene	71–43–2	Benzene
Benzo[a]anthracene; Benzanthracene	56–55–3	Benz[a]anthracene
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205–99–2	Benz[e]acephenanthrylene
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207–08–9	Benzo[k]fluoranthene
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191–24–2	Benzo[ghi]perylene
Benzo[a]pyrene	50–32–8	Benzo[a]pyrene
Benzyl alcohol	100–51–6	Benzenemethanol
Beryllium	(Total)	Beryllium
alpha-BHC	319–84–6	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-,(1α,2α,3β,4β,5β,6β)-
beta-BHC	319–85–7	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-,(1α,2β,3α,4β,5α,6β)-
delta-BHC	319–86–8	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-,(1α,2α,3α,4β,5α,6β)-

GROUND-WATER MONITORING LIST—Continued

Common name [1]	CAS RN [2]	Chemical abstracts service index name [3]
gamma-BHC; Lindane	58–89–9	Cyclohexane, 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachloro-,(1α,2α,3β,4α,5α,6β)-
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	111–91–1	Ethane, 1,1′-[methylenebis(oxy)]bis [2-chloro-
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111–44–4	Ethane, 1,1′-oxybis[2-chloro-
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether; 2,2′-Dichlorodiisopropyl ether.	108–60–1	Propane, 2,2′-oxybis[1-chloro-
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117–81–7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl)ester
Bromodichloromethane	75–27–4	Methane, bromodichloro-
Bromoform; Tribromomethane	75–25–2	Methane, tribromo-
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	101–55–3	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-
Butyl benzyl phthalate; Benzyl butyl phthalate	85–68–7	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester
Cadmium	(Total)	Cadmium
Carbon disulfide	75–15–0	Carbon disulfide
Carbon tetrachloride	56–23–5	Methane, tetrachloro-
Chlordane	57–74–9	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a -hexahydro-
p-Chloroaniline	106–47–8	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-
Chlorobenzene	108–90–7	Benzene, chloro-
Chlorobenzilate	510–15–6	Benzeneacetic acid, 4-chloro-α-(4-chlorophenyl)-α-hydroxy-, ethyl ester
p-Chloro-m-cresol	59–50–7	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
Chloroethane; Ethyl chloride	75–00–3	Ethane, chloro-
Chloroform	67–66–3	Methane, trichloro-
2-Chloronaphthalene	91–58–7	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-
2-Chlorophenol	95–57–8	Phenol, 2-chloro-
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	7005–72–3	Benzene, 1-chloro-4-phenoxy-
Chloroprene	126–99–8	1,3-Butadiene,2-chloro-
Chromium	(Total)	Chromium
Chrysene	218–01–9	Chrysene
Cobalt	(Total)	Cobalt
Copper	(Total)	Copper
m-Cresol	108–39–4	Phenol, 3-methyl-
o-Cresol	95–48–7	Phenol, 2-methyl-
p-Cresol	106–44–5	Phenol, 4-methyl-
Cyanide	57–12–5	Cyanide
2,4-D; 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	94–75–7	Acetic acid, (2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-
4,4′-DDD	72–54–8	Benzene 1,1′-(2,2-dichloroethylidene) bis[4-chloro-
4,4′-DDE	72–55–9	Benzene, 1,1′-(dichloroethenylidene) bis[4-chloro-
4,4′-DDT	50–29–3	Benzene, 1,1′-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene) bis[4-chloro-
Diallate	2303–16–4	Carbamothioic acid, bis(1-methylethyl)- , S- (2,3-dichloro-2-propenyl) ester
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53–70–3	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene
Dibenzofuran	132–64–9	Dibenzofuran
Dibromochloromethane; Chlorodibromomethane	124–48–1	Methane, dibromochloro-
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane; DBCP	96–12–8	Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
1,2-Dibromoethane; Ethylene dibromide	106–93–4	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84–74–2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester
o-Dichlorobenzene	95–50–1	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-
m-Dichlorobenzene	541–73–1	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-
p-Dichlorobenzene	106–46–7	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-
3,3′-Dichlorobenzidine	91–94–1	[1,1′-Biphenyl]-4,4′-diamine, 3,3′-dichloro-
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	110–57–6	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro-, (E)-
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75–71–8	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-
1,1-Dichloroethane	75–34–3	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-
1,2-Dichloroethane; Ethylene dichloride	107–06–2	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-
1,1-Dichloroethylene; Vinylidene chloride	75–35–4	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156–60–5	Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120–83–2	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
2,6-Dichlorophenol	87–65–0	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
1,2-Dichloropropane	78–87–5	Propane, 1,2-dichloro-
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061–01–5	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-, (Z)-
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061–02–6	1-Propene, 1,3-dichloro-, (E)-
Dieldrin	60–57–1	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth [2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aα,2β,2aα,3β,6β,;,6aα,7β,7aα)-
Diethyl phthalate	84–66–2	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester
O,O-Diethyl O-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate; Thionazin.	297–97–2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester
Dimethoate	60–51–5	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester

GROUND-WATER MONITORING LIST—Continued

Common name [1]	CAS RN [2]	Chemical abstracts service index name [3]
p-(Dimethylamino)azobenzene	60–11–7	Benzenamine, N,N-dimethyl-4-(phenylazo)-
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	57–97–6	Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-
3,3′-Dimethylbenzidine	119–93–7	[1,1′-Biphenyl]-4,4′-diamine, 3,3′-dimethyl-
alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine	122–09–8	Benzeneethanamine, α,α-dimethyl-
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105–67–9	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
Dimethyl phthalate	131–11–3	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester
m-Dinitrobenzene	99–65–0	Benzene, 1,3-dinitro-
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534–52–1	Phenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitro-
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51–28–5	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121–14–2	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,4-dinitro-
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606–20–2	Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-
Dinoseb; DNBP; 2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	88–85–7	Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4,6-dinitro-
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117–84–0	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester
1,4-Dioxane	123–91–1	1,4-Dioxane
Diphenylamine	122–39–4	Benzenamine, N-phenyl-
Disulfoton	298–04–4	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl]ester
Endosulfan I	959–98–8	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide,(3α,5aβ,6α,9α,9aβ)-
Endosulfan II	33213–65–9	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide, (3α,5aα,6β,9β,9aα)-
Endosulfan sulfate	1031–07–8	6,9-Methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-, 3,3-dioxide
Endrin	72–20–8	2,7:3,6-Dimethanonaphth[2,3-b]oxirene, 3,4,5,6,9,9-hexachloro-,1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aα,2β,2aβ,3α,6α,6aβ,7β, 7aα)-
Endrin aldehyde	7421–93–4	1,2,4-Methenocyclopenta[cd] pentalene-5-carboxaldehyde, 2,2a,3,3,4,7-hexachlorodecahydro-,(1α,2β,2aβ,4β,4aβ,5β,6aβ,6bβ,7R*)-
Ethylbenzene	100–41–4	Benzene, ethyl-
Ethyl methacrylate	97–63–2	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62–50–0	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester
Famphur	52–85–7	Phosphorothioic acid, O-[4-[(dimethylamino)sulfonyl]phenyl]-O,O-dimethyl ester
Fluoranthene	206–44–0	Fluoranthene
Fluorene	86–73–7	9H-Fluorene
Heptachlor	76–44–8	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
Heptachlor epoxide	1024–57–3	2,5-Methano-2H-indeno[1,2-b] oxirene, 2,3,4,5,6,7,7-heptachloro-1a,1b,5,5a,6,6a,-hexahydro-, (1aα,1bβ,2α,5α,5aβ,6β,6aα)
Hexachlorobenzene	118–74–1	Benzene, hexachloro-
Hexachlorobutadiene	87–68–3	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77–47–4	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexachloro-
Hexachloroethane	67–72–1	Ethane, hexachloro-
Hexachlorophene	70–30–4	Phenol, 2,2′-methylenebis[3,4,6-trichloro-
Hexachloropropene	1888–71–7	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
2-Hexanone	591–78–6	2-Hexanone
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193–39–5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
Isobutyl alcohol	78–83–1	1-Propanol, 2-methyl-
Isodrin	465–73–6	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene,1,2,3,4,1 0,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a hexahydro-(1α, 4α, 4aβ, 5β, 8β, 8aβ)-
Isophorone	78–59–1	2-Cyclohexen-1-one, 3,5,5-trimethyl-
Isosafrole	120–58–1	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(1-propenyl)-
Kepone	143–50–0	1,3,4-Metheno-2H-cyclobuta-[cd]pentalen-2-one, 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-decachlorooctahydro-
Lead	(Total)	Lead
Mercury	(Total)	Mercury
Methacrylonitrile	126–98–7	2-Propenenitrile, 2-methyl-
Methapyrilene	91–80–5	1,2,Ethanediamine,N,N-dimethyl-N′-2-pyridinyl-N′-(2-thienylmethyl)-
Methoxychlor	72–43–5	Benzene, 1,1′-(2,2,2,trichloroethylidene)bis [4-methoxy-
Methyl bromide; Bromomethane	74–83–9	Methane, bromo-
Methyl chloride; Chloromethane	74–87–3	Methane, chloro-
3-Methylcholanthrene	56–49–5	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-

GROUND-WATER MONITORING LIST—Continued

Common name [1]	CAS RN [2]	Chemical abstracts service index name [3]
Methylene bromide; Dibromomethane	74–95–3	Methane, dibromo-
Methylene chloride; Dichloromethane	75–09–2	Methane, dichloro-
Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK;	78–93–3	2-Butanone
Methyl iodide; Iodomethane	74–88–4	Methane, iodo-
Methyl methacrylate	80–62–6	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester
Methyl methanesulfonate	66–27–3	Methanesulfonic acid, methyl ester
2-Methylnaphthalene	91–57–6	Naphthalene, 2-methyl-
Methyl parathion; Parathion methyl	298–00–0	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
4-Methyl-2-pentanone; Methyl isobutyl ketone	108–10–1	2-Pentanone, 4-methyl-
Naphthalene	91–20–3	Naphthalene
1,4-Naphthoquinone	130–15–4	1,4-Naphthalenedione
1-Naphthylamine	134–32–7	1-Naphthalenamine
2-Naphthylamine	91–59–8	2-Naphthalenamine
Nickel	(Total)	Nickel
o-Nitroaniline	88–74–4	Benzenamine, 2-nitro-
m-Nitroaniline	99–09–2	Benzenamine, 3-nitro-
p-Nitroaniline	100–01–6	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-
Nitrobenzene	98–95–3	Benzene, nitro-
o-Nitrophenol	88–75–5	Phenol, 2-nitro-
p-Nitrophenol	100–02–7	Phenol, 4-nitro-
4-Nitroquinoline 1-oxide	56–57–5	Quinoline, 4-nitro, 1-oxide
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924–16–3	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55–18–5	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62–75–9	Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86–30–6	Benzenamine, N-nitroso-N-phenyl-
N-Nitrosodipropylamine;Di-n-propylnitrosamine	621–64–7	1-Propanamine, N-nitroso-N-propyl-
N-Nitrosomethylethalamine	10595–95–6	Ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59–89–2	Morpholine, 4-nitroso-
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100–75–4	Piperidine, 1-nitroso-
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930–55–2	Pyrrolidine, 1-nitroso-
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	99–55–8	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro-
Parathion	56–38–2	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl-O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester
Polychlorinated biphenyls; PCBs	See footnote 4	1,1′-Biphenyl, chloro derivatives
Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins; PCDDs	See footnote 5	Dibenzo[b,e][1,4]dioxin, chloro derivatives
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans; PCDFs	See footnote 6	Dibenzofuran, chloro derivatives
Pentachlorobenzene	608–93–5	Benzene, pentachloro-
Pentachloroethane	76–01–7	Ethane, pentachloro-
Pentachloronitrobenzene	82–68–8	Benzene, pentachloronitro-
Pentachlorophenol	87–86–5	Phenol, pentachloro-
Phenacetin	62–44–2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)
Phenanthrene	85–01–8	Phenanthrene
Phenol	108–95–2	Phenol
p-Phenylenediamine	106–50–3	1,4-Benzenediamine
Phorate	298–02–2	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester
2-Picoline	109–06–8	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
Pronamide	23950–58–5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propynyl)-
Propionitrile; Ethyl cyanide	107–12–0	Propanenitrile
Pyrene	129–00–0	Pyrene
Pyridine	110–86–1	Pyridine
Safrole	94–59–7	1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-(2-propenyl)-
Selenium	(Total)	Selenium
Silver	(Total)	Silver
Silvex; 2,4,5-TP	93–72–1	Propanoic acid, 2-(2,4,5- trichlorophenoxy)-
Styrene	100–42–5	Benzene, ethenyl-
Sulfide	18496–25–8	Sulfide
2,4,5-T; 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid	93–76–5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
2,3,7,8-TCDD; 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746–01–6	Dibenzo[b,e][1,4]dioxin, 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95–94–3	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630–20–6	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79–34–5	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
Tetrachloroethylene; Perchloroethylene; Tetrachloroethene.	127–18–4	Ethene, tetrachloro-
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	58–90–2	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
Tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate; Sulfotepp	3689–24–5	Thiodiphosphoric acid ($[(HO)_2 P(S)]_2 O$), tetraethyl ester
Thallium	(Total)	Thallium
Tin	(Total)	Tin
Toluene	108–88–3	Benzene, methyl-

GROUND-WATER MONITORING LIST—Continued

Common name [1]	CAS RN [2]	Chemical abstracts service index name [3]
o-Toluidine	95–53–4	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-
Toxaphene	8001–35–2	Toxaphene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120–82–1	Benzene, 1,2,4-trichloro-
1,1,1-Trichloroethane; Methylchloroform	71–55–6	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79–00–5	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
Trichloroethylene; Trichloroethene	79–01–6	Ethene, trichloro-
Trichlorofluoromethane	75–69–4	Methane, trichlorofluoro-
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95–95–4	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88–06–2	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96–18–4	Propane, 1,2,3-trichloro-
O,O,O-Triethyl phosphorothioate	126–68–1	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O,O-triethyl ester
sym-Trinitrobenzene	99–35–4	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-
Vanadium	(Total)	Vanadium
Vinyl acetate	108–05–4	Acetic acid, ethenyl ester
Vinyl chloride	75–01–4	Ethene, chloro-
Xylene (total)	1330–20–7	Benzene, dimethyl-
Zinc	(Total)	Zinc

[1] Common names are those widely used in government regulations, scientific publications, and commerce; synonyms exist for many chemicals.

[2] Chemical Abstracts Service registry number. Where ''Total'' is entered, all species in the ground water that contain this element are included.

[3] CAS index names are those used in the 9th Cumulative Index.

[4] Polychlorinated biphenyls (CAS RN 1336–36–3); this category contains congener chemicals, including constituents of Aroclor-1016 (CAS RN 12674–11–2), Aroclor-1221 (CAS RN 11104–28–2), Aroclor-1232 (CAS RN 11141–16–5), Aroclor-1242 (CAS RN 53469–21–9), Aroclor-1248 (CAS RN 12672–29–6), Aroclor-1254 (CAS RN 11097–69–1), and Aroclor-1260 (CAS RN 11096–82–5).

[5] This category contains congener chemicals, including tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins (see also 2,3,7,8-TCDD), pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins, and hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins.

[6] This category contains congener chemicals, including tetrachlorodibenzofurans, pentachlorodibenzofurans, and hexachlorodibenzofurans.

[70 FR 34582, June 14, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 44151, Aug. 1, 2005]

PART 265—INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Subpart A—General

Subpart B—General Facility Standards

Subpart C—Preparedness and Prevention

Subpart D—Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures

Subpart E—Manifest System, Recordkeeping, and Reporting